

WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and somewhat warmer to-day; to-
morrow fair, gentle south winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 66; lowest, 65.
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

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CHAULNES CAPTURED AS ALLIES DRIVE ON; ENEMY BATTLES PREPARED FOR FURTHER RETREAT

WILSON CALLS COAL SHORTAGE CHIEF DANGER

Appeals to Operators and
Miners to Save Nation
From Suffering.

WAR WORK IS IN PERIL

Every One at Mines Urged to
Labor to the Fullest
Extent.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—President Wilson sounded a warning to-day to all producers of coal, miners and operators alike, that prosecution of the war will be retarded and serious suffering will be felt in homes throughout the country in the coming winter unless the greatest possible production of coal is effected immediately and maintained.

The appeal of the President showed the deepest concern in the coal situation although it is the first official notice of the coal crisis which has come directly from the White House.

Retarding the war programme and hampering the effectiveness of American fighting forces abroad through increasing their hardships and unnecessarily endangering their lives, the President warned, can only be averted "if every one connected with the industry from the highest official to the youngest boy will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours."

What Investigation Shows.
Investigations in the coal regions in the last month, together with estimates of the war, industrial and household needs for the winter, have indicated that a shortage this winter from 10 to 20 per cent. greater than that of last winter will occur unless extreme efforts are put forward by every one connected with the output of coal to advance the weekly tonnage to the point of the present demand.

The President dealt in an energetic fashion with one of the great deterrents to coal production this year, the unwillingness of the mine workers to ask for industrial exemptions or deferred classifications from military service because of the fear that their action might be misunderstood by their fellow workers. The President declared that it is a patriotic duty for miners to accept such exemptions and deferred classifications in the interest of a higher tonnage from the mines.

"And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so," he adds.

Wilson's Proclamation.
The proclamation of the President, addressed to "All those engaged in coal mining," follows:

"The existing scarcity of coal is creating a grave danger—in fact, the most serious which confronts us—and calls for prompt and vigorous action on the part of both operators and miners. Without an adequate supply our war programme will be retarded, the effectiveness of our fighting forces in France will be lessened, the lives of our soldiers will be unnecessarily endangered and their hardships increased and labor will be much suffering in many homes throughout the country during the coming winter."

"I am well aware that your ranks have been seriously depleted by the draft, by voluntary enlistment and by the demands of other essential industries. This handicap can be overcome, however, and sufficient coal can be mined in spite of it if every one connected with the industry from the highest official to the youngest boy will give his best work each day for the full number of work hours."

Duty of Operators.
The operators must be zealous as never before to bring about the highest efficiency of management, to establish the best possible working conditions and to accord fair treatment to everybody so that the opportunity to work at his best may be accorded every workman."

"The miners should report for work every day unless prevented by unavoidable causes and should not only stay in the mines the full time but also see to it that they get more coal than ever before. The other workers in and about the mines should work as regularly and faithfully as they can. And it is the patriotic duty of their friends and neighbors to hold them in high regard for doing so."

Miners Deserve Praise.
"The only worker who deserves the commendation of his community is the one who falls to give his best in this crisis, not the one who accepts deferred classification and works regularly and does not increase the coal output. A great task is to be performed."

"The operators and their staffs alone cannot do it, nor can the mine workers alone do it, but both parties working

Japan Sending Strong Force to Siberia as Needs of Czechs Grow More Urgent

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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TOKIO, Aug. 8 (delayed).—The newspapers are not allowed to report military movements, but that these movements are extensive is indicated by the great activity of the General Staff and other departments. Although it was announced that the expedition to Russia would involve only a few thousand men, it is becoming clear daily that the real situation in Siberia calls for tens of thousands.

According to reports from Washington at the time of the announcement that the United States and Japan had agreed upon the course to pursue in Siberia, in conjunction with the other Allies, the United States was to send a force of 10,000 into Russia and the Japanese force might be a little larger.

It is now clear that the Czech-Slovaks cannot continue to hold in check the well equipped Magyars, Germans and Bolsheviks. The Japanese Government is well aware of the real situation in Siberia, hence the preparations to render real aid instead of the mock assistance implied by the military occupation of Vladivostok.

U-BOAT SINKS 9 U. S. VESSELS

Destroys Fishing Schooners 60
Miles Off Island of
Nantucket.

4 SURVIVORS PICKED UP

They Are Being Taken to New
Bedford—Attack Near
Georges Banks.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 11.—Nine fishing schooners were sunk off Georges Banks to-day by a German submarine, a naval scout boat which put in here tonight reported.

The scout boat picked up word of the raid from the auxiliary fishing schooner Helen Murley, which had rescued four survivors and was taking them to port. Georges Banks are sixty miles off this island.

The first reports of the attack on the fishing fleet did not mention what means the submarine took to sink the defenseless craft, but it was thought that, following his custom, the German ordered the crews to the decks and sank the schooners with bombs.

Earlier Raids.
The raid is the first in these waters since the tug Perth Amboy and four barges were shelled by a submarine off Nantuxet Beach, Cape Cod, July 21. On the next day the fishing schooner Robert and Richard was destroyed by an underwater boat off the southeastern coast of Maine.

There was a lull of a few days after that until August 2, when Canadian waters were invaded. In three days at least eight sailing vessels and the tank steamship, the Luz Blanche, were attacked. After that foray submarine activities off the north Atlantic coast died down and no further outbreak has been reported up to tonight.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, Aug. 11.—The auxiliary fishing schooner Gleaner arrived late to-night and reported an attack by a submarine on four other fishing vessels off the southern edge of Georges Banks.

Capt. Edward A. Proctor of the Gleaner saw two motor schooners disappear, but was unable to say what became of the three other vessels. He said he heard gun fire, but it was so far away he could see nothing of the vessel doing the firing.

Comes Up Amid Her Victims.
Capt. Proctor said he was swordfishing 160 miles southeast of Race Point, east one-half south of Nantuxet, in latitude 40.45 north, longitude 67.10 west, in company with four other schooners, when the submarine came up in the midst of the other ships. He was some distance away, but saw a shot fired from the bow of one large schooner with two topmasts.

As there was a brisk breeze Capt. Proctor decided to take a chance on escaping by cracking on all sail, as well as power from his gasoline auxiliary engine. At the same time dories were provisioned and made ready to launch at a moment's notice in case the submarine turned her guns on the Gleaner. The schooner was headed for shoal water and was driven as only a Gloucester man can drive one of these fleet little schooners. Every one was too busy to notice what fate befell the others of the fleet, but Capt. Proctor said when he turned his vessel astern to the spot where he last saw the big schooner she had disappeared.

The weather was clear, but the sea was choppy. If the crews of the vessels attacked took to their boats, as appeared likely, Capt. Proctor said they had a rough time before being picked up. There had been a strong northeast wind prevailing.

Thirty miles from the scene of attack, Captain Proctor said, he sighted a steamer bound in the direction of the submarine. The schooner's flag was put Union down in an effort to attract the steamer's attention and warn her of the danger. The steamer evidently did not see the signals, for she kept her course, Capt. Proctor said.

Boston, Aug. 11.—Fishermen here said to-night that apparently all of the nine schooners sunk by a German submarine on Georges Banks to-day were

LENIN READY TO FLEE RUSSIA

Famishing People's Suspicion
of Pro-German Rulers
Increases.

TROTSKY BLAMES CZECHS

Says Famine Cannot Be Averted
Unless Troops Are
Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—So rapidly is the anti-Bolshevik movement growing in Russia and the Soviet-Bolshevik Government disintegrating and growing weaker at the same time that Nikolai Lenin, the Premier, and Leon Trotsky, his War Minister, have prepared to flee to Germany at the first sign that their position is likely to fall. Lenin and Trotsky, denounced as traitors through-out Russia by those who are loyal to their home land, fear for their lives once an anti-German Government shall assume command. Since they are German agents, according to all their actions, Germany is their natural haven.

At the same time, Lenin and Trotsky are finding affairs turning against them and becoming too hot for safety. The German Embassy in Moscow has decided to move immediately to Pskov, 162 miles southwest of Petrograd, and approximately 400 miles directly west of the Ukraine, and is waiting until the Bolsheviks in Moscow have become too uncertain for the safety of the embassy. Only recently Count von Mirbach, the German Ambassador to Moscow, was assassinated, and following this deed Field Marshal von Eichenhorn, the German military dictator in the Ukraine, was killed by the bomb of another assassin. Dr. Karl Helfferich, recently appointed to succeed Count von Mirbach in Moscow, is in Berlin reporting conditions as he found them in Russia, and it is believed here that the transfer of the embassy is due to his recommendation.

These advices came to London from Berlin via Copenhagen. Owing to the traffic conditions in Russia the embassy will be forced to travel by the way of Petrograd, Helsinki, Finland and thence to Reval on the Estonian coast, to its destination.

The Petrograd newspaper *Pravda* is quoted by a correspondent as stating that "in that part of Russia not occupied by the enemy" counter revolutionary movements have broken out in a number of towns. The Bolsheviks have been overthrown in these places and replaced by councils consisting of representatives of the Mensheviks or Moderates.

In the city of Kazan, the newspaper adds, the widely known Bolshevik leader Olchinsky has been killed, while there has been much bloodshed among the Bolsheviks in the Novgorod and Riazan districts.

BREAD FAMINE ADDS TO RUSSIA'S TURMOIL

Trotsky Tells People Czechs
Control Grain Supply.

By the Associated Press.
Moscow, July 27 (delayed).—"Crush the Czechs-Slovaks." Is the slogan appearing in all the official newspapers. It is the keynote of addresses from Soviet War Minister Leon Trotsky to the soldiers and sailors.

With the failure of the land forces to make headway against the Czech-Slovaks, Trotsky announced he would organize a flotilla on the Volga to eject them from Samara, Simbirsk and other strongholds on that river which they occupied. In his appeal to the sailors Trotsky urged them to rally again to the red flag and force out the troops which were cutting off Central Russia from its Siberian bread supply.

"You say, 'No bread' and Soviet Russia says, 'Destroy the Czechs-Slovaks,'" is a declaration that appears in black type in the *Pravda*, the official organ of the Government. It also contains, likewise in black type, the following: "Who is your enemy? Famine, which is growing worse than before through uprisings of the Czech-Slovaks, the Mensheviks, White Guards and Social Revolutionists."

The Soviet republic is now facing a food crisis which is far more disturbing to the Bolshevik leaders than even the

FOURTH BATTLE TIDE SWEEPING FOE BACKWARD

Allies, Twice Almost Over-
whelmed; Expect Now to
See France Cleared.

IMPETUS IS IRRESISTIBLE

Gigantic Events in Series Now
Sending the Enemy Back
to Frontier.

By GERALD CAMPBELL.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, Aug. 11.—Once more the week-end brings us to a series of tremendous events so gigantic that we who are living through them, either as spectators or actors, can hardly begin to realize the scope of the fourth tide, without reckoning along the shore line, the great tide of battle is sweeping across the same tract of France's soil. But this time there is a difference. The tide is rushing out and never more irresistibly than it ever came in.

So far, while both the ebb and flow of the battle tide have been governed by the immutable law "So far and no further," the inward flow has been swifter than the ebb. Twice the enemy almost overwhelmed us, and twice in pushing him back we seemed to be working up hill.

This time it is not too much to believe the spring flood of our hopes will sweep the enemy back to his proper frontier.

Each hour brings news of a new blow. Marshal Poch and the British Generals working with him keep after the enemy, giving him no breathing spell. We must talk no more of counter-offensives, for the initiative is now in our hands.

Offensive Growing Fast.
After Gen. Gouraud and Degoutte checked the clearing of the Somme 15 days after it began, General Mangin, Degoutte and Berthelot sent the enemy flying northward from the Marne to the Aisne. That finished their work for the present. Then it was the turn of the British and French armies between the Somme and the Oise.

After the Somme, Montdidier and after Montdidier, who knows what next? When Field Marshal Haig struck his blow the French at first played a secondary part. That is no longer true.

Even on the first day of the attack Gen. Debenedy's attack was extended 100 miles south. The Germans, although they were forced to retire from the Somme, were not yet beaten. They were pushing down the north line, which the British were sweeping toward Liège north of the Aisne-Roye road. Debenedy, having in thirty days the previous week, had taken many thousands of prisoners, and some of the enemy's divisions were now in the hands of the British.

Ten of the thirty-one have been drawn from reserves. Every conceivable kind of German has been pushed into the line, and the way the units are mixed up convinces us that the greatest confusion reigns behind the enemy lines.

Easy for Australians.
The troops between the Somme and the Chaulnes railway had the easiest work, as shown by the fact that one Australian division operating here had only 300 casualties after its day's work, and took 1,600 prisoners. The Germans put up a very feeble resistance at this point, while our tanks aided by the friendly mist, did wonderful work.

South of the Somme the work was harder, the Germans in that sector putting up a much stiffer resistance. The German trenches here were literally filled with German dead after our fire. The Canadians went through the enemy tanks, however.

In view of the strength of the enemy positions in the Luce area, and the difficulty of the ground, the cleanliness of our attack and the comparative small number of casualties is enormously to the credit of our commanding officers. The whole territory offered great possibilities of defence, and that the enemy was holding these positions in great force is indicated by the fact that in this area

Continued on Second Page.

Smokes Reach Troops in the Hour of Need

"It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge receipt of carton of cigarettes which you were so kind as to donate. I wish to extend heartfelt thanks on behalf of our company, to whom they were issued, for your kind consideration and thoughtfulness in this hour of need."

"The boys were extremely happy to receive them and it certainly was gratifying to see how they were appreciated."

So writes Sergeant Charles De Roche to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor. Messages from other soldiers and the commendation of Salvation Army officer are published on page 7.

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ADVANCE HITS OBSTACLE, BUT FORGES AHEAD

Capture of Montdidier a
Dazzling Dream Which
Has Come True.

CROSSING ROUGH COUNTRY

Box of 150 Iron Crosses Is
Found Among Booty Left
by the Germans.

By PERRY ROBINSON.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—The story I have to tell is a marvellously good one. Our advance, although it has been slowed up somewhat, still continues, while the French to the south of us are through Montdidier and advancing eastward.

The evacuation of Montdidier is surely a vindication of the strategy of the attack. It was a dream with which we dazed ourselves but which few of us expected to come true. I hear that the British to the south are at Goyencourt, only three miles northwest of Roye. Further north there has been fierce fighting around Liéons and Hallu, both of which are not more than two miles from Chaulnes.

North of here our progress below the Somme is limited by the difficulty of pushing across a very rough country, but we are somewhere beyond Mericourt, with Provant and Haincourt behind us, with Hallueville and Poucoucourt in the disputed area.

At several points we are once more across the front line held by the Germans before their big advance started in the spring. The enemy is evidently trying desperately to make a stand here. There are many three-day-old trenches in the locality, and our men are confronted by whole patches of barbed wire entanglements which have rusted through three winters.

Booby Beyond Present Counting.
To enumerate all the villages taken would be tedious, and it is hard to give an estimate of the prisoners taken, although the number, when added to those captured by the French, must be in the neighborhood of 40,000. The booty is beyond immediate counting and some of it is unusual, including, for instance, one box containing 150 Iron Crosses that had been sent to the division for distribution.

I hear the Canadians have five regimental commanders, ten battalion commanders and one heavy artillery group, and the Americans have one divisional commander, a Colonel and a General of the Fourteenth Bavarian Division. The Germans are now known to have put in thirty-one divisions, and some of them have been against the British alone. Ten of the thirty-one have been drawn from reserves. Every conceivable kind of German has been pushed into the line, and the way the units are mixed up convinces us that the greatest confusion reigns behind the enemy lines.

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COUNTER ATTACKS MADE BY U. S. MEN STUN GERMANS

Enemy Delivers Two Assaults on Vesle, but Return
Blows Come So Quickly Infantry
Cannot Advance.

By the Associated Press.
WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE FRONT, Aug. 11.—The Germans made two artillery attacks against the Franco-American troops on the Vesle front, but the allied troops counter-attacked so vigorously that the Germans did not launch an infantry attack.

In the region of Fiamette the Americans captured Friday a twenty-three-year-old German from a regiment that had been in the front line only a day. The German pointed out the positions of snipers and machine gun nests and the American and French artillery soon wiped them out. This German also assisted the Americans in caring for the wounded, on several occasions going into the open and bringing in injured men, despite the German fire.

The German was wounded this afternoon by a German machine gun bullet. He was taken to a hospital, where the bullet hole in his hip was attended to.

The struggle for the retention of Fiamette, on the northern bank of the Vesle near Fiamette, has developed virtually into a continuous fight. The Americans, however, are holding the upper hand, notwithstanding the German attempts to dislodge them.

Allied aviators report that the Ger-

mans are digging in opposite the Franco-American line. The observers also report that the enemy is stringing barbed wire along the hills northwest of Fiamette. Allied officers express the belief the German will not give ground here unless he is deliberately pushed off the plateau.

The Americans learned from German prisoners Saturday that the enemy was using an old rock quarry cave in the region of Longueval, large enough to conceal two regiments. He employed it as a refuge for troops at rest. The Franco-American heavy artillery shelled the cave all day Saturday and the Germans were finally compelled to abandon it.

The guns of the Franco-Americans got the range of the entrance to the cave and kept up a continuous fire all day. Observers reported the cave had been considerably damaged.

The Germans are digging trenches along the line west and east of Longueval and also in the Valley of the Perles. Allied aviators on Saturday did not observe the Germans building any big gun emplacements here and there they were installing batteries. Most of these were of light calibre, which the Germans will be able to move to other positions when the French and Americans discover their locations.

YANKEES SHOW
ATHLETIC FORM

Plunge Into Fighting After
Hard March Without
Waiting to Rest.

CHIPILLY MYSTERY TOWN

Nest of Machine Guns Over-
come by Tank in Daring
Raid at Night.

By W. BEACH THOMAS.
Correspondent of the London Daily Mail.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.
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WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Aug. 11.—The Americans have now joined forces with the Allies, and they signalled their entry into the battle with a rare athletic feat, possible only by young men in a fine state of training.

One battalion did not stop even one-half minute, but plunged into the thick of the fighting after making a long run to reach the battle scene. Other detachments of Americans when they reached the battle scene after a long hard march went right to work throwing up fortifications. Chicago particularly has reason to feel proud of its sons.

One of the enemy's positions north of the Somme was strongly held, but the British wiped it out, taking 1,800 prisoners, many of them from the Twenty-seventh division of Wurtemberg. Field guns and 42s are scattered over the battlefield.

The little village of Chipilly became known as a mystery corner. The village looked empty, but I can bear personal testimony to the fact that it was not. Looking across a little bridge that led into the town there was no sign of life anywhere. All the houses seemed deserted, but as soon as one of our battalions advanced the whole town fairly blazed with machine guns.

This was Friday morning. The attack, therefore, was delayed until evening, when one of our tanks circumvented a gully to the west and rolled into the village. Never did a machine face such a hail of lead, or better prove its mettle. It was like the noise of a shipyard when all the riveters are at work.

The tank continued its progress, however, and when it reached a favorable position it let loose with all its guns. After the tank had silenced the machine guns a battalion of infantry entered the town from the west and, acting together, the tank and the infantrymen soon silenced the German machine gunners.

More than 300 prisoners were taken from the dugouts and other hiding places, including a church. All through the fighting along the northern bank of the river the Germans practised the old device of lying "doggo" until our troops were in range. We soon learned to beat that game, however, by sending the tanks in first.

Our troops passed Talard Wood, northwest of Chipilly, and Greenacre Wood, and on both occasions we found we had left behind more machine guns than any one would have believed possible. They had been hidden in clumps of bushes by the Boches, who had planned to turn them loose on our men after they had passed.

ALLIES BOMB KARLSRUHE.
Explosion in Railway Station Reported by Returning Fliers.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—An official communication issued by the Air Ministry this evening announces that an air raid has been made on Karlsruhe. It was stated that there was an explosion in the Karlsruhe station.

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French Forming Ring Around Noyon, Strong German Base.

TRANSPORTS IN FLIGHT

Prisoners Estimated at 40,-
000, With Foe Still
Entangled.

MANY OFFICERS TAKEN

Teutons Fight Strong Rear
Guard Action to Gain
Time for Stand.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Notwithstanding a greatly stiffened German resistance the British, French and Americans continued to advance to-day along the southern extremity of the curving salient that extends from north of the Somme to the neighborhood of the Oise.

The French made the greatest progress during the day. South and southwest of Roye they drove across the Roye-Compiègne road and reached the road leading from Compiègne to Noyon after extending their lines eastward from Montdidier about seven miles.

The French are forging a ring about Noyon, which probably will be the German base, if it is possible to hold it, in the battle which must follow. On the southeast the French approached within seven miles of Noyon by the capture of Chevignout, Marchemont and Cambronne. The French approach is being made by the route of the Oise Valley, these towns lying in the valley of the stream, Canny-sur-Matz, nine miles west of Noyon, also has been captured by the French.

Transports in Flight.
Behind the enemy's lines many large areas continue to be seen and allied airmen report that long transport columns are fleeing eastward with all possible haste, which is accepted as evidence that the Germans intend to retreat to new lines of defence. Allied fliers have destroyed all the bridges across the Somme between Peronne and Ham, a distance of fifteen miles. This, combined with the fact that allied airmen and artillery have slowed up, in many instances totally disrupted, the enemy retreat, led to the interpretation of strong rear guard elements to halt the allied progress. French and British command-are now convinced the enemy is devoting all his energy to withdrawing the largest possible amount of supplies without stopping to count the cost in life that the Allies are exacting as the price of that enterprise.

Chaulnes Is Captured.
Chaulnes, an important railroad centre in the Somme battlefield, is now in allied hands, due to fine work by Canadian and Australian troops. The Allies announce additional capture of prisoners, and while no official figures are given it is estimated that the number must be well over the forty thousand mark.

The Berlin War Office again takes a hopeful view of the situation and endeavors to calm fear at home that the new offensive of the Allies is gaining ground with the statement that "violent enemy attacks between the Aisne and the Aisne have failed." In the day statement, however, the German high command admits that fighting has been resumed on a terrific scale, and reports strong enemy thrusts along the Lys River, where the Germans made their retreat last Friday. The day statement also admits that the offensive of the Allies has spread as far south as the Oise.

Quarrel Over Meat Rations.
Vorceaux, discussing the quarrel between Bavaria and Berlin over the meat ration, endeavors to justify Berlin's claim to receive more than other cities. Incidentally the paper observes that provisions exclusively by ration means starvation in a comparatively short time, due to insufficient food.

A report from Dortmund says the strikes are still unbroken there. The strike affects 124,000 workers. The prisoners have been opened and freedom offered to the prisoners if they will work, but most say they prefer prison conditions to freedom. It is understood in Germany that the prisoners are also too weak to work.

The people are said to feel that the situation is such that they cannot hold out more than two months longer. They now have only 140 grams of bread daily.

Airmen Damage Rhine Bridge.
Bombs dropped by allied aviators severely damaged the large bridge over the Rhine at Hoorde. Four boats laden with coal were sunk and the water towers and upper floors of a munition factory were destroyed, causing a long suspension of work. The following German comment, written by the Wehr Zeitung's military correspondent before the Aisne offensive started, is full to grim humor:

"It is very significant that the British contributed only four divisions as their entire assistance in the Marne fighting. These detachments, placed under Gen. Berthelot's command, naturally had only a small value as relief. Undoubtedly the fears of a German offensive on their own front caused them to keep as many of their men there as possible, but the main ground for their keeping important forces from Gen. Poch must be sought in the fact that Field Marshal Haig is still so greatly weakened by the German spring offensive that he has every reason to be economical with his forces."

Neale Reported Reached.
The British and Americans are now pressing closely upon Bray-sur-Somme. In the vicinity of Liéons the Germans launched a strong counter attack which carried them into the outskirts of the town. The Allies immediately rallied, however, and drove them out. Unofficial reports were circulated this afternoon that British cavalry had pushed through to Neale, southeast of Chaulnes. These reports were not confirmed. The British pushed down the slopes toward Bray and are now believed to be in possession of that town.

Due to strong enemy reactions south

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